DEALING WITH CASING PRESSURE – A Manufacturer's Perspective

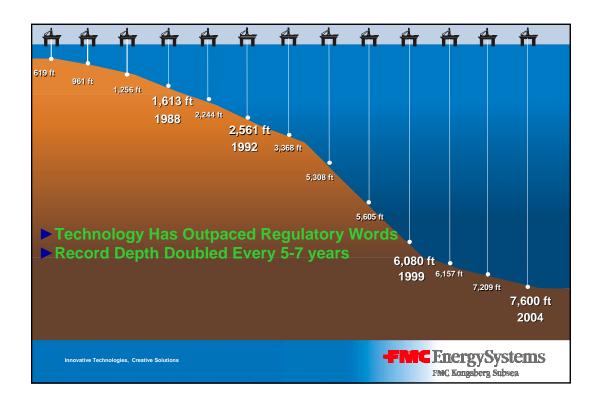
Brian Skeels – FMC Kongsberg Subsea

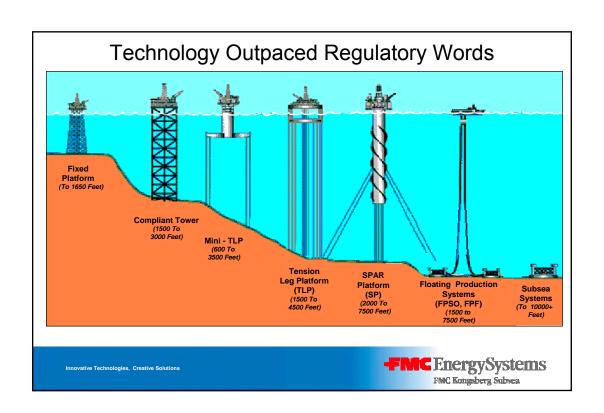
August 17-18, 2004

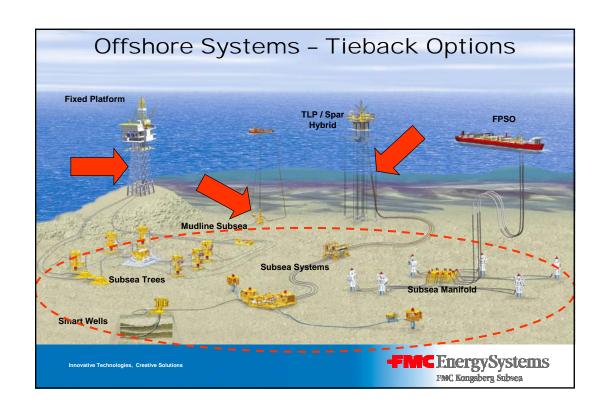
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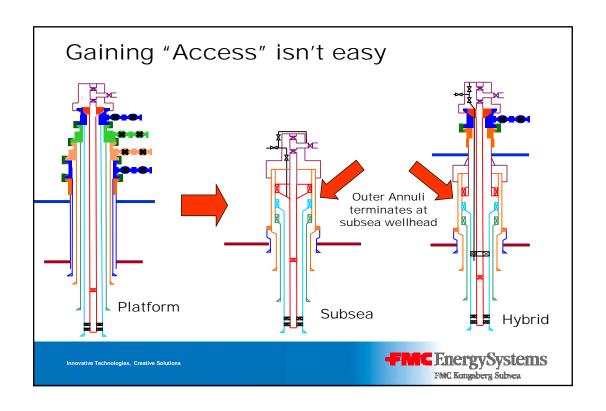


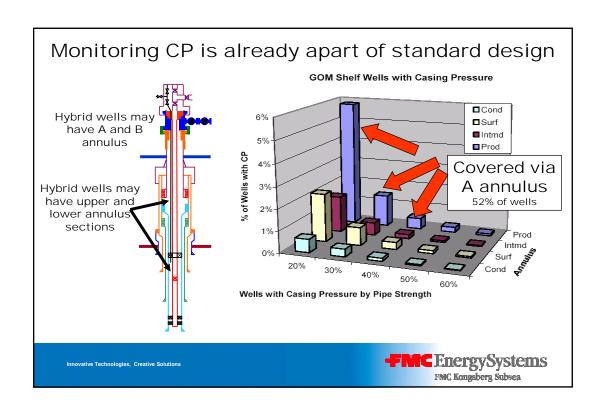


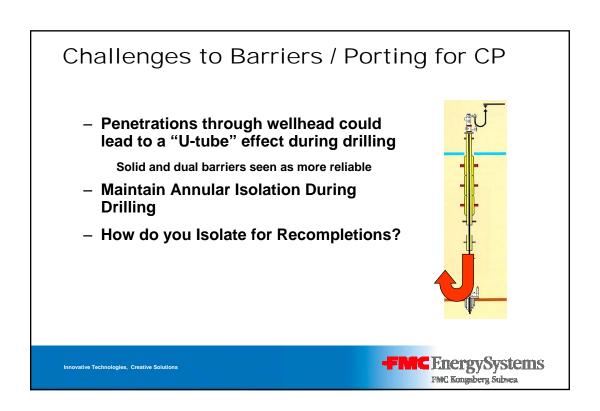












Challenges to Porting for CP

 Most "Access" Options Involve Small Porting Diameters – Prone to Plugging & Won't Know Until It's Too Late

Hose Collapse

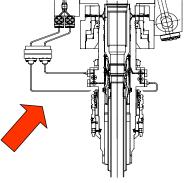
Hydrate / Wax Plugs

Most want 2" Ports - only provide 1/2"

 Maintain Annular Isolation During Drilling, Then Provide Access During Completion

Drilling "dirty" business – plug ports

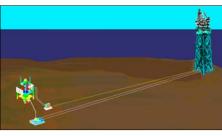
Re-completion – isolate then reopen ports



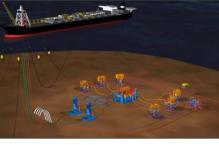
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Challenges to Monitoring for CP



- Single Tiebacks tend to be simple with minimal controls and minimal diagnostic tools
 - > Offset distance "plays tricks"
 - How long can one wait for things to stabilize vs. flow assurance "cool down"



- Complex fields have more sophisticated controls and data collection capability
 - Seems that at least one well in field has to be on test (sheer numbers)
 - Influence of other wells while trying to isolate and test well
 - > How much intervention
 - > Dormancy

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Manufacturer's Concerns

- Standard practice for hybrid and subsea "at odds" with MMS words; not intent
 - A annulus is standard practice; Outer annuli are not; Offset distance compounds monitoring problems
- Concern that providing ports for outer annuli "overwhelming"
 - Reliability /Past History vs. New Designs; Small Ports "iffy"
- Concern for drilling barrier control vs. completion annulus access
- Concern that the "fix" might be relegated to contractors changing their products/services and bear the burden

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